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We copy the following poem from a late number of the *Field and Fireside*:

LADY ROWENA.

BY JOHN H. BONER.

I

The sun went down, the ship-like clouds
  Anchored upon the sunset sea
Sailed out of port with golden shrouds
  In deep tranquility;

And when the moon rose in the east,
  Like some pale nun from evening prayer
After the going of her priest,
  And stars shone saintly fair,

Lady Rowena walked alone
  On the balcony under her casement high—
On the fountains below in the garden shone
  The moon in the eastern sky.

The odorous breezes seemed to oppress
  The lady, and the water below
With its airy plash, as she quickly paced
  The balcony to and fro.

Was the lady ill that she looked so white—
  That her lustrous eyes were starred with tears?
And was she telling the silent night
  Of joyful hopes?—or fears?

For she ever crossed her breast, and sighed
  "Oh, joy—oh, bliss—oh, pain!"
Then, kissing her rosary, drooped her head
  And told her beads again.

II

One year ago the lady stood
  At the altar of Saint Aloasis—a bride,
Pledging her faith and womanhood
  To the man who stood at her side.

And not for wealth she wedded him,
  For she had leagues of land;
Golcondian diamonds were to him
  No treasure like her hand.

III

When trees were bright, in April days,
  And larks were overhead,
And all the land broke out ablaze
  With roses flaming red,

Sir Vincent and the lady walked,
  All in the pleasant weather,
Under the bloomy trees, and talked
  With down-drooped eyes together.

IV

Ah, lady, when with dark Sir Ralph
  The tender vows then spoken
Were cancelled by a harlot-laugh,
  And o'er the wine cup broken,

You little thought that he to whom,
  Before the sacred altar,
Was pledged your virtue—to the tomb—
  With lips that did not falter,

That Vincent, whom you thought was gone,
  Without the chamber stood
And saw you. At the ghastly dawn
  You found him in his blood.

V

Saint Agnes convent stands alone
  Within a vale, and ever
At midnight, when the holy moon
  Through windy clouds that sever

Shines clear and cold, a pale nun stands
  By the cross above her bed,
Telling her beads with trembling hands
  And praying to be dead.

FARMER HOPE'S TROUBLE.

Farmer Hope sat brooding over the kitchen fire; a few rays from the covered embers glanced at him, now and then blinked, winked, and went to their ashen sleep again. When they did so the farmer stirred them up with his heavy boot.

A heavy, broad-shouldered man was farmer Hope, and as he stooped in his arm-chair, over the smouldering hearth, his muscular frame drooped with a ponderous weight, as if the heart inside of it were heavy to lift. A miserable drop, that should have been a tear, hung piteously at the end of his nose; for farmer Hope had worked out early and late this autumn, and the only thing he had got by it was a cold.

"Every thing goes the wrong way," said the farmer.

He might have said this to himself, but that grandmother Beck sat in the doorway, knitting. The last ruddy rays of twilight gleamed over the sloping cornfield that occupied the rising ground just beyond the house, and a broad band of sombre crimson swept in across the porch and over the floor of the unlit room; the [illegible] sky-light was better than candles, grandmother Beck was wont to say—and more economical. [illegible] old age and acquiescence in fate and decrepitude, as in all his surly struggles and sharp defiance of destiny

A sweet summer silence reigned in the room, for an instant; the katydids in the dewy shrubbery without chirped their tender monotony, and the wondrous peace and spell of a country evening seemed to have settled softly down everywhere. Only the farmer was restive under this opiate of peace brooding in the atmosphere.

"Yes!" he repeated, slapping his broad hand upon his stalwart knee, in a way that started the knitting needles with a sudden click, "every thing! I'm darned tired of it all. Here I have been working early and late, like a nigger slave the whole blessed summer, and all these years along back—and it ain't come to nothing. Blamed if I don't drop the whole concern. A fellow may work and work, till his very soul's clean wriggled out of his body, and what does it all amount to? There's no getting along honestly in this world, old woman! It's all cheating and chaffering, and cheapening—and if you don't do like the rest, it's because you're too much of a fool to be a knave—an' folks'll tell you of it, too, as farmer Jones did me when he carted off that last load of hay. It all turns out bad as far as I can see in this world, and as I don't know about the next—"

"Samuel!" said grandmother Beck, reprovingly.

"To be sure I don't," repeated the farmer, gruffly, stirring up with his boot the sulky embers, "know nothing about it. Whoever's got the charge up there manages things, I take it, pretty much as tyrants do here—or else, may be His place is so far off from these parts they go wrong in spite of Him!"

"Oh, Samuel!" said grandmother Beck.—"If deacon Gilbert should hear thee talking so!"

Grandmother Beck had been brought up among the Quakers, but she had the profound est respect for church dignitaries of any sect whatever.

"That for deacon Gilbert," said farmer Hope, snapping his fingers. "*He* don't have any short crops to make long payments with; he—"

"Why, Samuel!" said the old lady, uplifting her wrinkled hands, from which the great ball of grey yarn rolled treacherously upon the floor, "surely thee's not given over to—" Puss, taking advantage of theology, grasped at the instant the luckless ball, and broke at the same time the thread of grandmother Beck's discourse, "to *puss!*"

"Believe a lie? Ay, to be sure—it's not a lie if I believe it," said farmer Hope, with a harsh laugh, "and I do believe it—you may stake your life on that. 'Tain't a lie that folks *do* live in this world to humbug and cheat one another, and them that does it the best gets off the safest, and no one above or below, 'pears to me, takes charge of things, and sets 'em right. 'Tain't done!" And farmer Hope set the heel of his boot energetically on puss's tail, who had taken refuge in the hearth to investigate the ball of yarn at her leisure. A yell from puss.

"The infernal thing!" cried the farmer, grinding his teeth as she scampered away.

Grandmother Beck rocked herself to patience Farmer Hope rose up and stretched himself, and yawning took a candle from the high mantelshelf. His tall figure almost reached the kitchen beams. Puss looked down upon him from aloft in the rafters, folded her tail calmly about her, and waited to see what would come of it.

"Had enough of it for to-night, at any rate," said he. "I'm off to bed. There's nothing for it, that I see, but to sell the old place; it's shingled with mortgages now, and I don't see as I'll ever pay 'em off."

"What will Lizette do then?" said grandmother Beck.

"Lizette may pick blackberries for a living!"

A merry laugh was heard outside, and a little sunburned maiden sprung lightly upon the door sill. There she stood poised an instant, looking within, like a curious bird that intends taking flight again. She was a graceful and gracious maiden, as pleasant to look upon as an apple blossom in spring. The waning light seemed to concentrate in her tiny figure, as she stood in the doorway. Within, the house was dusk and solemn—this little girl seemed to bring the freshness and life of woods and meadows with her

"Indeed, uncle," said she, "I'd like no better fun! Grand! I'd be out in the hills all day, instead of dozing and prozing over the school-books," and again she laughed that quick, fresh, gushing laugh; such a frank, free laugh, as, like other girlish things women learn to put by in the prosaic sadness of their later years. As farmer Hope strode off to bed, he glanced at this blithe little laugher, and his gloomy eyes lit up for an instant. For she was the embodiment to him of all he knew that was loving and beautiful, and his heart, though he did not acknowledge it, took in the glad blessing of her beauty and freshness.—Lizette was more to him than meadows or crops, or the old farm-house itself, and dumbly the heavy-hearted man worshipped all beauty through the shape of his little Lizette, the child of his dead wife's sister

But to-night he had no word, even for her; so, taking himself to bed, he left the old woman and her granddaughter to speculate upon what was the matter. But Lizette did not speculate long. She broke the silence that followed her uncle's departure, as she set the lighted candle upon the table, and hunted up her basket of patchwork:

"I really think I *could* do something, now!" she said, half to herself, "mornings and evenings when I ain't at school. My! Why, grandmother, all the girls in the factory pay their own board, and here I ain't any account at all! Don't pay for my salt even. Wonder if blackberries—"

But grandmother Beck burst into a laugh—a rare feat with her.

"La, child," said she, [illegible]

[illegible] ful pause, "it isn't so foolish, neither. Old Mrs. Fleming is making of lots of blackberries for the hospitals, and I've heard the girls say that some of 'em made lots of money just gathering 'em.'

Lizette was silent for the rest of the evening, as grandmother Beck and herself pursued their mutual industries, interspersed on the part of the old woman with occasional profound obeisances to Morpheus, and on the part of the young one with thoughtful pauses, and absent drooping of the busy hands, as if some profound problem were being revolved in her mind.

The shadow was still upon farmer Hope's face the next morning, as he went out to his work—a painful and settled shadow. The only sunshine about this hard working man, who had not a word to-day for his workmen or his household, lingered in his golden-tinged hair, which yet retained a certain youthful lustre at variance with the grim lines on his face, and the morose dejection of his eyes under their shaggy brows. He had grown gray in spirit, working out here in the sunshine and the sunny fields; and the fact that he was not outwardly gray-haired only made his inner gloom more palpable.

It was a hot, autumn day; the heat lay down on pasture and meadow, like a great, silent, solemn dream. Not a bird chirped, not a leaf stirred. The men, scattered in the shadow of the hedges, or grouped here and there under some branching tree, were taking their noonday lunch; some of them lying lazily at full length.

Suddenly there rose to the heavens a fearful cry, which caused every man to spring to his feet. Across the field, hatless, coatless, heedless of the noonday sun, the reapers hurried, their ruddy faces turned only in one direction.

There, just beyond, over the rising ground a white smoke rose heavily in the summer sun, curling away in sinister silence toward the welkin. Every one knew what that meant.—Just over the slope, then, in sight from the rising ground, stood the old farm-house. On this silent summer day, without a note of warning, it was smitten, as if from the very heavens. The old place was on fire!

The dear, dear old place! To every soul then hastening on, the ancient and sturdy farm house that had looked over the brow of the hill as long as any of them remembered, took the aspect of a dear old friend whose life was in the power of an enemy.

Every man's face grew paler with passionate eagerness to reach and to save it; every nerve strained; every foot forgot its heaviness

But one figure, stalwart and strong, strode on in advance of them all. His stern features worked into a strange emotion under the rude straw-hat shading his eyes. This fire-wreathed mass, over which whirled the passion-white clouds of smoke, through which every moment a piercing tongue of flame clove its way to the heavens—this lonely mansion, struggling silently with destruction, taking its last glimpse of the quiet sunny fields, was not the thing he had hated last night, and almost cursed last night. It was the old homestead again, where his boyhood and youth had been spent, and for which he had lived and labored

I think in that moment, as farmer Hope advanced swiftly toward the scene of destruction, he scarcely remembered his property that was being sacrificed; he scarcely thought of the inmates, who had fled, probably, from the flames, helpless and in terror; he only thought of his old love—the old, old house.

But as he approached over the slope of the cornfield that half surrounded it, a wild figure arrested his steps, her gray hair streaming in the wind, her wrinkled hands beckoning with imploring gestures. It was grandmother Beck.

"Lizette! Lizette!" she cried.

"What of Lizette?" said the farmer. "She's safe in school, isn't she?"

In hurried, broken accents, and with hands that eagerly dragged him forward, the old woman explained that Lizette and her fellow pupils had received an unexpected half-holiday, and Lizette had come home and gone up in her room to lie down; she was not very well. Grandmother Beck was asleep herself when the fire broke out, and had made her escape through the kitchen. Lizette's room was under the pointed roof of the building, and just beside the great stone-chimney that took in almost one side of the house—and which was falling, falling, before their very eyes.

Farmer Hope did not wait to hear more.—Shouting to the men who were hastening with ladders and buckets, he disappeared in the smoke and flame which surrounded the entrance. A great tongue of fire leaped fiercely across the doorway as he vanished.

Energetically, as for life, the neighbors worked; but in these lonely country districts such efforts are of little avail. A fire once breaking out in one of the old frame buildings, snatches up its prey and devours it before there is barely time to escape with life from its encroaching power.

As the farmer groped along in the blinding smoke and falling timbers, there was but one thought in his breast—to reach and to save Lizette. Lizette! the child asleep in the very arms of death. God! could he rescue this frail little life, he would never grumble again at the hardships through which *his* was passed. Over the great stone chimney, from which plank and plaster had shredded away, writhed and hissed the hungry flames. They wrapped the doorway of Lizette's little room. Before it the passage-way yawned a gulf of flames.—Every timber had fallen in. With but one glance across the abyss, and a cry that rung out amid the crackle and crash of the falling building—a dumb, despairing cry that had no words to make it a prayer, he sprung across the chasm. His hand touched the latch of Lizette's door: it yielded to his touch, but the sudden weight of his heavy frame loosened the frail, decayed timbers that yet supported it, and, with a crash, it fell, dragging him with it down into the seething flames.

Helpless, [illegible]

[illegible] phantly upward, as the black roof shriveled from sight, and farmer Hope's old home was a total wreck.

"Lizette! Lizette!" he moaned, as the awe-struck crowd of neighbors gathered around.

At that moment, grandmother Beck, bending low over the prostrate figure, and dashing the cold water into his face, raised herself suddenly erect; her fixed and eager eye gleamed out from her disheveled hair, with a sudden, wonderful light. She pointed toward the meadow; there, breaking through the hedge, pointing toward them with a breathless speed, a little figure appeared; it leaned, it flew across the field, sprung panting into the excited group, and flung itself, sobbing, upon the neck of the unconscious man, who lay like one dead, in their midst.

"Lizette! oh, Lizette!" he murmured.

"Lizette! oh, Lizette! where *have* you been?" cried grandmother Beck.

"Been for blackberries," said Lizette, with her quaint simplicity, and accustomed submissiveness to grandmother Beck. "Lost 'em all in the hedge, though, when I caught sight of the fire."

Lizette had, for once, practiced a little deception on the old lady, and feigned her illness and need of rest, in order to escape from question

The house was gone, but Lizette was safe—She had, as grandmother Beck shrewdly observed, "earned a living by picking blackberries."

The last time I saw farmer Hope, his weather beaten face was scarred with tokens of his struggle with the flames; but there shone out of it such luminous expression, such a spirit of cheerfulness, as I had never seen before; a token, also, which I think he brought from that battle in which he was vanquished, but which a stronger hand than his forbade to be an utter defeat. With Lizette to inspire him, the farmer works sturdily to recover a home again. With the vanishing of his prosperity, has vanished his quarrel with fate; and, whatever disappointments befall him, he cheers himself with a little laugh about the day when Lizette went blackberrying.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

"The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis."

The Diary of Post Surgeon Craven, the medical attendant of Ex President Davis for the first seven months of his prison life, has just been published, and will be read with intense avidity both on this and the other continent.

The papers, generally throughout the country, are giving copious extracts from this most remarkable book. We have space to-day for only one, but may give others hereafter

The plain, simple, unadorned record of Dr. Craven sustains and corroborates the terrible report of his successor in office, Dr. Cooper.

While it is gratifying to know that, since the report of the latter, the rigors of Mr Davis' prison life have been considerably mitigated, it is difficult to conceive that any man—any State prisoner, representing a cause of the magnitude for which Mr. Davis is called upon to suffer—could have been the victim of such horrible brutality as marked the earlier stages of his confinement.

Such recitals as that which we subjoin—and which is but one out of the many—recall the picture which the historian has left us of the terrible prison hours of the hapless Louis XVI;

STANTON'S IRONS

On the morning of the 23d of May, a yet bitterer trial was in store for the proud spirit—a trial severer, probably, than has ever in modern times been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence *This morning Jefferson Davis was shackled*

It was while all the swarming camps of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia—over two hundred thousand bronzed and laurelled veterans—were preparing for the grand review of the next morning, in which, passing in endless succession before the mansion of the President, the conquering military power of the nation was to lay down its arms at the feet of civil authority, that the following scene was enacted at Fort Monroe:

Capt. Jerome E Titlow, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy and harshly rattling shackles. As they entered, Mr Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and weary after a sleepless night, the food placed near to him the preceding day still untouched on its tin plate near his bed side,

"Well!" said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," said Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

Davis leaped instantly from his recumbent attitude, a flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance grew livid and rigid as death. He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height, now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles. He said slowly, and with a laboring chest,

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me!"

"Such are my orders, sir," replied the officer, beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and preparing the fetters to do their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major General Miles, and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrous," groaned the prisoner, glancing hurriedly around the room, as if for some weapon or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. [illegible]

"[illegible]," replied Captain Titlow. "His orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly "There may be some mistake No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers."

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders."

"These are not orders for a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself. "They are orders for a jailor, for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over—the South is conquered—I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me—kill me!" he cried, passionately throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people, through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, Blacksmith," said the officer, walking towards the embrasure as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankles so raised, but, as with the vehemence and strength which frenzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half way across the room.

On this Captain Titlow turned, and, seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that order must be enforced at any cost. "Why compel me to add," he said, "the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed"

"I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Davis. "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done."

Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key of the padlock on the left.

This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and, dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of tears, rocking to and fro, and muttering, at brief intervals, "Oh, the shame—the shame!"

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREIN.

SECTION 1 *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same*, That the jurisdiction of the several Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as provided in this ordinance, shall be as in the year 1860.

SEC. 2 *Be it further ordained*, That the several Superior Courts of Law, at the Spring Terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, where the sum, due or owing, amounts (principal and interest) to sixty dollars or more.

SEC 3 *Be it further ordained*, That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall be returnable to Spring Term and be served at least thirty days (Sundays included) before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required, of what he admits to be due, and the Court shall order a jury, at the same time or some subsequent term, to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution according to the course of the Court in 1860.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That all writs in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or [illegible]

[illegible] amount issued to Fall Term of the Superior Courts, shall be [illegible] to Spring Term, 1867, and all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, now pending in the Superior Courts shall be continued to Spring Term, and if the defendant has entered his plea, he shall be allowed to withdraw the same, and take the benefit of section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That dormant judgments shall only be revived by actions of debt, and every scire facias to revive a judgment shall be dismissed on motion: *Provided*, That those now issued shall be dismissed at the cost of the debtor.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That the Clerks of the several County Courts shall transfer all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, now pending in their respective Courts, to the Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Courts, and the said Spring Term shall be deemed the return term thereof, and the said actions shall stand as if originally instituted in that Court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That the Clerks of the several County Courts, if requested so to do by the plaintiffs, sixty days before the Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Courts, shall transmit to said Spring Terms certified copies of the judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account entered on the dockets of their Courts, together with the writs of fieri facias or venditioni exponas issued thereon, and shall issue notices thereof to the defendants, which notices shall be served at least thirty days before said Superior Courts. At the Spring Terms aforesaid, the Courts shall, on motion, order the said judgments to be entered on the minute dockets, provided the same were not dormant when transmitted from the County Courts, and on such entries being made, the said judgments shall be taken and held to be judgments of the Superior Courts and writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas may issue, as provided in section 10 of this ordinance, [illegible] the writs transmitted from the County Courts and preserving the liens, as if issued by the same Court

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That the Sheriff in each county shall return all writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued from the County Court on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account to the next term of said Court, without sale; and shall return all writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas issued on similar judgments from the Superior Court or decrees of the Court of Equity on money demanded to Spring Term, 1867, without sale.

SEC. 9. That no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall hereafter issue from the County Courts, nor shall said writs on such judgments issue from the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts, except in cases where defendant fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and it is directed that plaintiff may proceed according to the regular course of the Court.

SEC. 10. *Be it further ordained*, That no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity shall issue from Spring Term, 1867, without permission of Court, and should the defendant within the first three days pay one tenth of the judgment or decree and costs, then the writ shall be [illegible] issued and immediately returned "Indulged:" *Provided*, No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one tenth without first entering his assent to said return: *And provided further*, That such assent and return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may then have by virtue of said fi fa or venditioni exponas: *Provided further*, That at Spring Term, 1868, the defendant upon paying one-fifth of the residue of the judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

SEC. 11. *Be it further ordained*, That upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of $25 or less, should the defendant pay one-fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use, he shall be allowed six months to plead, and at the expiration of said six months, should he pay as aforesaid one-half of the residue, he shall be allowed six more to plead, and at the expiration of said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principal and interest) of less than $60 and more than $25, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: *Provided*, That the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one-fifth, and afterwards one-half, as before judgment: *Provided*, That all Justices' judgments for $60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before Court; and in the Superior Court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the County Court, according to Section 7 of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. *Be it further ordained*, That all writs of scire facias to subject bail, issued from the Superior or County Courts upon judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to Spring Term, 1867 of the Superior Courts, and [illegible] the tenth, fifth and half of the judgments be paid from Spring Term to Spring Term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall not apply to judgments for costs only.

SEC. 14. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of Town, County or State Revenue.

SEC. 15. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, [illegible] and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance as if commenced by [illegible]

...her ordained, That where ... on behalf of infants, still mi... return term, and the interest exceeds ... tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

SEC. 17. *Be it further ordained*, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted, or penalties incurred, since the first day of May, A D., 1865, or which may be hereafter contracted or incurred, but that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1860.

SEC. 18 *Be it further ordained*, That any creditor, attempted to be defrauded as set forth in sec. 1, chap. 50, Revised Code, may, without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertain; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety, before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain relief.

SEC. 19 *Be it further ordained*, That every executor or administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full statement of his receipts and disbursements, and the condition of the assets particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed, and on motion the Court may allow further time to settle the estate, from year to year, not exceeding three years: *Provided*, That on each motion to extend the time, a supplemental statement shall be filed: *Provided*, That any creditor or next of kin may oppose said motion, and if the statement is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer, before his motion for time is allowed: *Provided further*, That the Court may also extend the time for pleading: *Provided further*, That all executors or administrators, who have heretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the County Court next after the first of January, 1867, to file his statement.

SEC. 20. *Be it further ordained*, That all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the statutes of limitation in the Revised Code, are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: *Provided*, That the time elapsed since the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, barring actions or suits, or presuming the satisfaction or abandonment of rights shall not be counted: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this ordinance, or in the acts hereby repealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments from becoming dormant.

SEC. 21. *Be it further ordained*, That any Sheriff, Clerk, or other officer, failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing, receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by rule of Court, as penalties and fines were recovered in 1860.

SEC. 22. *Be it further ordained*, That in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges, or by any assignee or endorsee, or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate of deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shall not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit brought: *Provided*, That should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in any manner.

SEC. 23. *Be it further ordained*, That "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An Act to restore the Courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December, 1863; also an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D, 1866, and all laws in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. *Be it further ordained*, That the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Adopted by the Convention, June 21, 1866.

Our Disabled Soldiers.

The following circular from Gov. Worth gives very needful and proper information to all the disabled North Carolina soldiers. Care should be taken by the Sheriffs and others, to afford them the needful information:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, June 22, 1866.

To the Maimed Soldiers of North Carolina:

Under the late act of the General Assembly providing for supplying you with artificial limbs, as soon as an establishment for the manufacture of such artificial limbs could be got up here, I issued a printed circular to the Sheriff of each County in the State, requesting him, when called upon by me, to notify the men in his County entitled to be supplied, when to come here to have the limbs fitted to the stump. Under a previous correspondence with the several Railroad Companies of the State, I had received prompt assurance from each Company that each maimed soldier, furnished with a proper certificate, should pass free to Raleigh and home again. Each Sheriff is furnished with printed blank certificates to be furnished to each soldier to enable him to pass free over the roads and to get a limb when he arrives here. I have provided a house here, with barracks, where any soldier may stay during his necessary detention here, without expense, excepting his provisions, which he must bring with him or otherwise procure for himself.

All the counties cannot be supplied at once I have had the order of supply determined by lot—and the sheriff of each county will be duly notified when to summon the maimed soldiers to come, and none should come until so summoned.

The sheriffs are supplied with all needful information; but many soldiers are coming without certificates, and before they are summoned, from which much inconvenience arises.

Each newspaper in the State is requested to give one insertion to this notice and to forward account to this office for payment.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ After a suspension of two weeks, we make our appearance in an enlarged form, which is attended with considerable additional expense. We hope, therefore, as we have to pay cash for labor and material, our friends will see the necessity of prompt payments. We need money and must have it, or suspend the publication of the *Press*.

We have a considerable amount on our books for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and unless our delinquent friends are disposed to pay up shortly, we will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of a collector.

Owing to the enhanced price of everything used in a printing office, our terms will hereafter be three dollars per annum, and one dollar and fifty cents for six months. Ten copies will be sent to new subscribers, to one post office address, for twenty dollars.

The excellent article of printing paper we use this week, was manufactured at the Wachovia mills, near this place.

National Union Convention.

We publish this week the call for a National Union Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. The convention is to be composed of delegates from every State—North, South, East and West—representing the conservative element of the country, and we hope much good may result from its deliberations. We are hopeful that a friendly interchange of opinions among prominent men from all sections of the country may have a salutary effect, allay sectional asperity and party feeling, and inaugurate a better state of feeling throughout the country, generally. The South should be very careful to be represented by her ablest and most *conservative* men; no *extremist* can accomplish any good at this time.

All the democrats in Congress, save one, endorse the call of a Union Convention at Philadelphia.

As it is proposed to hold a meeting at Greensboro', on the 25th inst., to select two gentlemen to represent this Congressional district in the Philadelphia Convention, Forsyth should be represented, and perhaps the better plan would be to call a county meeting to nominate suitable persons to attend at Greensboro'.

MAIL CONTRACTS, &c.—A circular from Dr. Jobe, who is making efforts to establish mail facilities in this State, will be found on last page.

We hope the Doctor's attention will be drawn to the re-establishment of several old routes from this place, as many communities in this section of country are now entirely without mail facilities, or very poorly supplied.

The old route from Salem to Jefferson is of great importance, its suspension operating very injuriously upon the citizens of a large scope of country.

The suspended route to Jonesville, *via* Vienna, Red Plains, East Bend, &c., also the route by Flat Branches, White Road, &c., all of considerable importance, should be revived.

Dr. Jobe's circular imparts information for those who wish to apply for the opening of post offices and post routes.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN W. CAMERON.—Colonel Cameron died at his residence in Richmond county, on the 29th inst., in the 52d year of his age, of affection of the liver. In his youthful days he was an inmate of the family of the late John C. Blum, of this place, for the term of four years. He subsequently graduated at the University of Chapel Hill, and chose the law as his profession. He also edited the North Carolina *Argus*, at Wadesboro' and at Fayetteville, with great ability, for several years, and was Councillor of State to Gov. Vance, and a member of the House of Commons of the late Legislature, from Richmond county.

☞ On last Sabbath, Rev. Robert De-Schweinitz delivered his farewell sermon, to a very large audience, and on Wednesday morning last departed for his new field of labor in Nazareth, Pa.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Term of the Superior Courts will be held as follows:

1st Circuit,	Judge Merrimon,
2nd "	" Barnes,
3rd "	" Warren,
4th "	" Fowle,
5th "	" Gilliam,
6th "	" Buxton,
7th "	" Mitchell,
8th "	" Shipp.

Forsyth County Taxes.

The very extravagant and erroneous calculations of the Winston *Sentinel*, relative to the taxes of this county, afforded considerable amusement to the better informed, while others, having no means of correct information, were disposed to censure the Magistrates for imposing apparently unnecessary high taxes upon the people.—The *Sentinel* estimated the amount which would be realized, according to the late assessment, at something like $16,000, when half that amount would have been nearer the correct figures. We cannot account for our neighbor's blunders in the premises, unless his inordinate zeal for manufacturing political capital, led him astray in this instance. Be that as it may, we have been furnished by our very accommodating County Court Clerk with the following reliable statement of taxes upon the various subjects, which, it is to be hoped, will settle the matter:

State taxes on Lands,	$1,229 90
Town Lots and Property,	316 90
White Polls,	1,006 00
Free Colored Polls,	273 00
Gates across Highways,	20 00
Studs and Jacks,	6 00
Money due from solvent debtors or on hand,	243 40
Salaries and Fees,	26 00
Income,	32 34
Pleasure Vehicles,	91 75
Gold and Silver Plate and Watches,	60 95
Harps and Pianos,	52 00
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	34 00
On purchases of Liquors,	47 20
Collateral Des ents,	60
	$3,440,04
225 per cent for County purposes,	7,740 09½
	$11,180 13

Thus it will be seen that the revenue to be derived from the late assessment, for county purposes, will amount to $7,740 09½

From which deduct for State Asylum,	$2,000	
Poor of the County,	3,000	
County Treasury Notes issued,	815	
Order from Chairman Warden's Court,	200	
		6,015, 00
Leaving a balance of		$1,725 09½

This balance of $1,725 09½ is to pay unsettled county claims to a considerable amount, but will not be adequate to meet those claims, it is believed, and still leave the County in debt.

The taxes under schedules B and C, it is estimated will not exceed $2,000, and may be less.

Under schedule B. circus shows and other performers, insurance companies, agencies of banks, brokers, express companies billiard tables, bowling alleys, licensed retailers of liquors, auctioneers, merchants, &c., only such occupations as are few and far between in Forsyth, are taxed. Under schedule C, the revenue will be still less.

The Amended State Constitution.

We have not room this week for the new State Constitution, but will give the substance of the amendments, communicated to a Petersburg paper, as follows:

The office of Lieutenant Governor was created.

No member of the General Assembly can be elected to any office during his term.

Magistrates are to be elected by the people, once in every six years, by districts. Two magistrates are allowed to every one thousand inhabitants; an additional number to shires and incorporated towns.

Petty misdemeanors may be tried before a single magistrate out of court. Police courts and courts in incorporated towns may be established.

Every man elected to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and to the General Assembly, must take an oath that he is constitutionally qualified.

The basis of representation has been changed in the House of Commons, from the Federal basis to the white basis alone.

The Governor must be thirty years of age, twenty years a citizen, five years a resident immediately before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of $2,000. The Lieutenant Governor the same. These qualifications are not all changes, nor are the qualifications for Senate and House of Commons, but modifications simply.

A Senator must be 30 years of age, five years a continued resident before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of $500, or a freehold to the value of one thousand dollars.

A Commoner must be twenty-one, and possess real estate to the value of $300.

Finally, *all* officials must be *white* men and citizens.

A person having one-sixteenth of negro blood or more is a negro, or at least not a white man. A person having less than one-sixteenth negro blood is a white man in the constitutional sense.

Negroes only are excluded on account of color. A taxed Indian is eligible to any office in North Carolina.

These then are the substance of amendments which are to be submitted to our people on the first Thursday in August.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF ENDORSERS OF THE JOHNSON POLICY.—*Baltimore*, June 22, 2 p. m—An immense gathering of the friends of President Jhonson's Reconstruction policy, assembled on Monument Square. Gov. Swann presided, who, together with other prominent Maryland conservatives, delivered speeches.

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH TO BE SUED.—The Postmaster General has instituted suits against a number of delinquent postmasters in the Southern States for balance due at the close of the war. We learn that all of this class are to be prosecuted.

The Washington Chronicle states that the Radicals in the South are preparing to call a counter-meeting to the proposed National Union Convention, to be held at an early day, and which "will be one of the most *imposing* events of the campaign."

From South America.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Advices from Porto Rico say that the slave population is rapidly diminishing. The sugar and coffee crops are not more than half their former average.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(REPORTED BY "THE LOCAL.")

How the Fourth of July went off in These Parts.

A great and enthusiastically "patriotic" celebration of the Fourth cannot be recorded with the historical events of this year in Salem. However, we venture to assert that if a shower of greenbacks had deluged this lucre-lacking community several days in advance, the Fourth would have been made a lively time; and at night sky-rockets would have played a merry game at "tag" with the stars.

Early in the morning our drowsy ears were unpleasantly tickled by an occasional blunderbuss from somebody's old "flint lock;" but only a few shots were fired, and we were not, after all, prevented from finishing our comfortable sunrise nap.

But the boys had their own fun with firecrackers and torpedoes. Up-town and down-town chaps, utterly

"Unmindful of their fathers' former feu's,"

mingled carelessly together—also the rich (?) and poor—and sported the hours joyously away. They were all about town in squads—especially around corners—and the unsuspecting heels of every male pedestrian were unceremoniously saluted by very annoying little messengers from the irreverent youngsters. In fact, we heard some most astonishing stories of "hair-breadth" escapes related by sundry aged ladies, whose eyes, peering at us over their long-range glasses, looked volumes of fright. We listened in pious horror, and commented accordingly.

For some days before the Fourth, the walls and fences throughout the town had been pasted with quaint-looking bills, whereon it was advertised, in mammoth letters, that "Bald Hornet's Great Southern Circus" was coming, and would, on the afternoon of that day, exhibit here. Now, the oldest inhabitant cannot recollect the time when a circus in Salem failed to attract from the surrounding counties every countryman who could ride or walk; so, in high anticipation of such fun, they all came, each bringing his wife and entire family, from the aged granny down to the last pair of twins. About ten o'clock they commenced rolling in. Here came the fat squire, with his nimble mules and antique carriage; following whom wabbled the well-to-do farmer's brightly-colored carryall; and so on, until the streets were crowded with vehicles of every conceivable shape and size. Then it was that the scene forcibly reminded us of old times—when the Declaration of the National Independence of the land we so proudly loved, was annually read to an enthusiastic throng in the public square; when our national hymns were stirringly played by bands of music; when eloquent orations were delivered in memory of WASHINGTON and in honor of Columbia's glorious freedom; and when the old flag of the stars and stripes, then unsullied by fratricidal blood, floated over all, and in the golden sunlight of heaven unfurled the emblem of our country's greatness and our liberty.

But where was the circus? Noon was fast approaching, but yet no show! In answer to such inquiries from the meandering crowds, certain sharp-looking, broad grinning boys would significantly reply "Just wait a while—you'll see!" The unpleasant suspense occasioned by such unsatisfactory information was at last relieved. A loud, wild shout from a multitude of people at the lower end of town proclaimed the coming of the—what? *No Circus!*—but a long procession of the most outlandish-looking objects ever seen; and on the quaint banner which the ensign of the procession bore aloft, the astounded gazers beheld—"KNIGHTS OF ADONIS!"

Well, we have seen *several* burlesques, fantastiques, etc., in our time, but we must confess that of all the "antiques and horribles," "odds and ends," or funny things generally that we have ever beheld, these "Knights of Adonis" deserve the premium.—They deserve it for out antiqueing antiquity and out odding oddity itself They were mounted on animals that looked as if they were water-logged in the flood and had wandered about the desert of Sahara ever since. They wore masques representing every physiognomy naturally repulsive and hideously ridiculous. Their dresses seemed to have been made from patterns suggested by a set of African maniacs, each knight's attire presenting, in unharmonious contiguity, every variety of fancy color. The procession moved slowly and noiselessly trough the town, followed by the dense crowd with eager eyes, mouths agape, and hands upraised in gesticulative laughter. In truth, men who had hardly ever been seen to *laugh* on the open street, suddenly became quite oblivious to dignity and decorum, and were seen clinging tenaciously to lamp-posts and fences to support the strength which was fast ebbing away from them in bursting peals of hilarity. Side-walks, porches and windows were packed with children, women and girls who uttered shrieks of uncontrollable laughter and embraced each other in breathless spasms of cachinnation. The grotesque file of knights proceeded to Winston, and on their return halted in front of the Female Academy, where they were addressed, in presence of the fair students, by their chief. His comical speech was frequently interrupted by deafening shouts of merriment from the crowd. Then the disciples of Adonis were drawn in closer order and and a roll of their names was called by a page who, attired in a suit of dazzling yellow calico, with immense tin spurs buckled on his tan-yards, awkwardly bestrode a shadowy old grey around whose neck were hung several discordant cow-bells. Among those called were the "Knight of the Dinner-pot" and the "Knight of Crooked-Shanks." After this, the minstrels, performing on a "horse-fiddle," a "dumb bull," a banjo of huge dimensions, and an old tin horn, all riding in a dilapidated cart, drawn by lavishly decorated steers, played, by command of the Chief Knight, a soul-drilling medley of *Mozarts Dying Requiem, Blind Monkey Waltz* and *June Bug Hop*. But the witching melody had no influence to soothe the crowd into musing silence. Hilarity increased—babies began to bawl—niggers' eyes looked like saucepans and their mouths like chalk-quarries—everybody shouted or screamed—while the valiant Knights, performing a grand cavalcade, suddenly disappeared; and each person, staring another in the face, slowly recovered a consciousness of existence among ordinary mortals who can be duped by fun to most ridiculous extremities.

"So endeth the first chapter."

About twilight several balloons were raised from an elevated point on Government Hill. The sky was perfectly cloudless, and the transparent shapes of paper, sailing gracefully and steadily through the still air, presented a beautiful scene. For this part of the amusement of the day, Mr. James Fisher merits the praise.

Later in the evening several cannon shots were fired, and there were some pretty displays of fire-works, on a very small scale, about the square and throughout the town.

At the recent elections in Oregon, for Governor and Legislature, the Unionists triumphed.

There are accounts of awful scenes in the South, women and children dying of starvation and famine, in Georgia and Alabama particularly. We doubt the entire truth of the statements,—too highly colored, we hope.

The appointment of W. W. Holden as minister to San Salvador has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

RIGHT.—We notice some of the State papers are endeavoring to turn the attention of the people to renewed interest in practical matters, even to letting *politics* slide for a season.

A preacher recently whipped his child to death because it would not say its prayers. It happened near Medina, New York.

The Richmond, Va., *Farmer*, for July, has been received, with its usual variety of interesting and valuable reading matter.

Senator Lane committed suicide at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st inst., by shooting himself through the head. He had leave of absence from Washington on account of indisposition.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Jno. P. Vest, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of the United States to take acknowledgments of bail, affidavits, &c., and to do all other acts and things which Commissioners may do by virtue of the laws of the United States.

Charles Vogler, son of E. A. Vogler, Esq., whilst playing with some boys who too carelessly sported with fire works, on the evening of the fourth, was struck in the face and badly burnt by a fragment of "Roman candle." He very narrowly escaped losing his eye sight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—Salem Sunday School scholars treated this community with a very creditable musical entertainment a few weeks since, when the sum of eighty dollars was contributed, the money to be applied to the purchase of new books for the school library.

Much praise is due the teachers and scholars for affording our citizens the opportunity of spending an hour or two so pleasantly and profitably. Long may the institution flourish and be instrumental in doing much good in the future, as it has done in the past.

FIRE.—Last Saturday a week an out-house on the premises of Mr. Irwin Miller was partially destroyed by fire. A quantity of bacon was lost.

New Advertisements.

Governor's Proclamation.
Bethany School, Davidson County.
Sheriff's Election Notice.
Legal Advertisements, Surry County.
E. A. Vogler—Plantations and Cane Mill for sale.
List of Letters.
Exchange Notice.

The Petersburg Daily *Express*, that model of a newspaper, recently burnt out, has again made its appearance.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This day would have passed off quietly, but for the indiscretion of a few persons, who were bent on creating a disturbance, it appears. In the morning a party spiked the cannon to prevent the firing of salutes; this created some excitement and the gun was again put in order. In the evening, after several shots had been fired, those who had charge of the gun were ordered to "cease firing" by a party who approached them in a menacing manner. An altercation occurred during which the gun was again spiked, though in an ineffectual manner, when the Sheriff arrived with a posse and succeeded in cooling the ardor of the combatants. Later in the evening the old gun again commenced barking loudly and deeply, which continued at intervals until late at night.

Several of the spiking party were bound over to our next Superior Court.

Congressional.

There is evidence on every hand of the desire of Congress to adjourn. The committees are finishing up their business, and both Houses are clearing their calenders of a number of unimportant bills. The tariff and tax bills, and the bill for reorganizing the army, are the only important measures yet to be disposed of. The military committee of both houses were engaged recently in perfecting a new army bill which will be acceptable to both houses. Gen. Grant is very anxious for the passage of some bill increasing the regular army at this session.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas, and Florida.

In the Senate a joint resolution was passed providing for an official history of the rebellion, and authorizing the Secretary of war to appoint some competent person to write it at a salary of $2,500 per year.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Fessenden reported the tax bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee. It taxes cotton three cents, and now goes to the President.

In Senate, on the 5th, the bill to pay the loyal people in the South for supplies furnisheb, was discussed and laid over.

On the 7th Congress was engaged in the consideration of the turriff bill.

Revolution in Cuba.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

The Steamship *Cuba*, from Havana, with dates to the 4th, brings important news, if true. It is reported, through private sources, that a revolt had occurred near Porto Principe,—the insurgents declaring for independence. Troops were sent against them and a skirmish took place, when several companies of troops went over to the insurgents, who afterwards proceeded to the mountains.

It is further rumored that four steamers bearing the Chilian flag, landed upwards of 2000 troops on the island, who effected a junction with the Revolutionists.

The steamship *New York*, from Aspinwall, brings later advice. It is said that Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have formed a league to wrest Cuba from Spain, and have invited Venezuela and Columbia to join the alliance.

The first three are to furnish the money—the others the men. Hopes are entertained of aid from Southern emigrants who will embark from the coast of Florida.

Latest European News.

By the arrival of the steamship *Saxonia*, at New York, we have advices from Europe to the 2?th ult. The news is quite important. The laying of the Atlantic cable was to have commenced on the 30th. The English Ministry had tendered their resignation to the Queen. The latter, however, had invited them to re-consider their determination, and they await the result of an interview, which was to have taken place on the 26th. In the meantime Parliament was adjourned.

The latest advices states that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and the London *Times* announces that the Earl of Derby would form a new Ministry, with Lord Standly as Foreign Minister.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio, and encountered no opposition until it reached Feschiera, when it was compelled to fall back after a short cannonade from the guns of that fortress. The army finally encountered the Austrians in great force in the vicinity of Verona. The Austrians had repulsed both wings of the Italian army, but the battle was still in progress. A later account states that the Italian army was beaten after a bloody struggle, and had recrossed the Mincio. The Austrians captured two thousand prisoners. The Hanoverian army was said to have surrendered to the Prussian force sent to intercept it; but according to later advices, the Hanoverian army escaped through the Prussian corps and reached Meiningen. Another, and what purports to be a still later telegram, asserts that the Hanoverian army was completely surrounded, and that the King of Hanover, in the hope of receiving assistance from the Bavarians, had asked twenty four hours for deliberation before determining what answer he would give to the demand for surrender. His request, we are told, had been acceded to. The Prussians had advanced into Upper Silesia and Bohemia, and owing to the effective power of the Needle guns, had easily repulsed the Austrian hussars. General Benedek, it was expected, would march from Bohemia upon Gorlitz with the main body of the Austrian army, thus compelling the Prussians to evacuate Saxony by a flank-attack. The Prussians had attacked Osweicin, in Gallicia, but were beaten off with loss by the Austrians.—*Petersburg Express.*

By the arrival of the *City of London* at New York, we have one day later intelligence from Europe.—There has been more fighting, but the encounters were not general engagements and therefore indecisive. The general situation appears to have remained unchanged.

Late from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Late advices from Mexico represent the cause of Maximilian as rapidly on the wane. The Liberals are more united, and there are large accessions to their ranks from the Imperialists. They have gained several important victories recently, and are now beseiging Tampico, which they are likely to capture. The idea of annexation to the United States is widely prevalent and popular among the Liberals.

The yellow fever has abated at Vera Cruz. News *via* San Francisco states that the Liberals have taken Santiago, and threaten San Blas and Lepic.

The Great Fire at Portland.

One of the most extensive as well as disastrous fires of which we have any knowledge, in proportion to the size of the place, occurred at Portland, Me., on the 4th instant. It is supposed to have originated from the fireworks, or other demonstrations in which gunpowder was used in the celebration of the day.

That such a large number of houses—two thousand—should have been burned, appears at first sight to be very extraordinary, and might lead to the inference that the fire department was under very inefficient management. But the site of the city is on a narrow tongue of land projecting some three miles into the sea, and on the day of the fire a strong Southern wind swept over it in a longitudinal direction. The conflagration thus took everything in its course for a distance of a mile and a half before it could be arrested. Nearly all the principal buildings were consumed, including churches, ware-houses, banks, public edifices, newspaper offices, and a great number of private dwellings. In short, the city was almost swept out of existence.

[Later accounts state that the conflagration originated from fire crackers thrown into some shavings by a boy.]

There is a grand movement in all the Northern cities for the relief of the sufferers of Portland.

Fire at Laurensburg Indiana.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Twenty-one buildings were destroyed at Laurensburg, Indiana, on the 5th, involving a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

Great Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—All the buildings on the north side street, Cherry Valley, New York, were burned last night. Loss seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

Rogers & Co.'s extensive manufacturing works, near Utica, N. Y., were consumed on the 4th. Loss $200,000.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, the most massive and magnificent building in New Orleans, except the St. Charles Hotel, was burned on the 4th. the building, including the furniture, was valued at $300,000, insured for $95,000.

The New Haven Steamboat freight depot, N. Y., was destroyed, together with the steamer *Baltimore*, on the 5th; loss $250,000.

Exponsive fire-works for the late anniversary.

THE GEE TRIAL.—Allusion to the excessive cost of the Gee trial have been made in the newspapers repeatedly. We have authority, not official, for saying that the entire cost to the government does not exceed $20,000. The expenses of witnesses, it is thought, do not exceed $15,000, and the additional expense will be covered by $5,000. This does not include the expenses which fall upon Maj. Gee himself, and which he is poorly able to bear.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

[Gee has been acquitted and released.]

From the Wilmington Journal.

The War in Europe.

By the time of the news received by the last steamer, we to be fully advised, the war cloud has burst over the German States. The feeble attempt of diplomacy to avert the conflict and preserve peace has proved fruitless—indeed the Peace Conference was an abortion. The determination of the German Diet to mobilise the Federal army, and the movement of Prussian forces into Saxony and Hanover, virtually begins the war. The next steamer will, in all probability, bring the news of the first conflict of arms, which promises to be of great magnitude.

While the sympathies of our people are as yet hardly enlisted on either side, for no two powers of Europe are more unpopular in this country than Prussia and Austria, still the occasion and the cause of the war are matters of interest to all.

We have been able to gather the following historical *resume* of the troubles which have led to the appeal to arms.

In 1386 the Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein united in a political government. In 1474, having previously undergone many changes, but with little change in their political status, the provinces were erected into a duchy by the Emperor of Germany, and have ever maintained that political designation, and although they were governed by the house of Denmark, the duchy, especially Holstein, being the more Southern province, and indeed surrounded on all sides by German States and German influences, had long sympathized with the Confederation rather than with Denmark, and sought every opportunity of severing their connection with the latter government. It was not until as late as 1848, upon the accession to the throne of Frederic VII, when the whole of Europe was disturbed by revolutions, that these Provinces rose in arms, declared their sympathy with the German States, and their desire to form a part of the Confederation, and appealed to the German powers for aid. To this appeal Prussia at once responded, and drove the Danes out of the duchies.

The political tornado that now swept over Europe, and which shook the thrones of most of the great powers of that Continent, gave the reigning monarchs use for all their power and address to save their own authority. On this account, furher aid was not extended to the duchies, and what had been given was withdrawn. Consequently, the duchies were soon left alone in their "rebellion," and after the disastrous battle, at Idstedt, in 1850, the authority of Denmark was restored. The control of the duchies remained to Denmark, without interruption or attempt at interference until 1863, when Frederic VII, dying without issue, the question of the ultimate sovereignty of the duchies again became a matter of dispute. Denmark asserted its prescriptive control; Germany proper appealed to the expressed and well understood preferences of the people; Prussia urged her claims on account of her assistance in 1848, and Austria, through jealousy of Prussia, deplored her aggrandizement.

In the early part of 1864 the duchies resolved to assert their independence of Denmark, and the German Diet determined to assist them. Austria and Prussia, the latter with the hope of making territory by the contest, the former with the design of preventing this advantage to her rival, now resolved to take the war in their own hands, as the most powerful of the German States, and they declared war against Denmark. The latter kingdom having, through a matrimonial alliance with Victoria, acquired the right to hope for England's assistance, appealed to her Majesty for aid, but Great Britain had no stomach for a fight, and the Danes were left to their fate, and soon were compelled to yield.

By treaty dated at Vienna, October 30, 1864, the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg were made over to Austria and Prussia jointly. This was followed by another convention between these two powers, August 15th, 1865, by which Austria took possession exclusively of Holstein and Prussia of Schleswig and Lauenburg. An Austrian imperial governor was sent to Holstein and a Prussian to the other provinces.

Everything promised a solution of the question of the duchies, which, if not satisfactory to them, might reasonably be supposed to be comformable to the wishes of the two great powers whose territory and popuiation had been thus largely increased.

There seemed to have arisen, however, a most unaccountable thirst on the part of Prussia for the whole of the "annexed territory," and during the few months that followed the treaty of last August, constant bickerings arose between the representatives of the two monarchies in the adjacent duchies, terminating in a formal demand by Prussia that the Austrian troops should vacate Holstein, their position in such numbers on the frontier of Prussia having the appearance of, if not designed to, menace that kingdom.

Austria, of course, refused, and in the Germanic Diet, held at Frankfort on the 1st of January, the Austrian representative declared that it was impossible to come to an understanding with Prussia on the subject of the duchies, and the Emperor of Austria desired therefore to submit the matter to that body—the representative of the entire Germanic Confederation.

Prussia declared that this dissolved the treaty of August, 1865, and she would not consider it.

Both powers forthwith began to arm.

Anticipating a general European war, for Hungary and Italy have accounts to settle with Austria, Denmark would like to reclaim her duchies, and Napoleon "hates the treaties of 1815," it was proposed to submit the question at issue between Austria and Prussia to a European Congress. A circular was sent by the Emperor of the French, in concert with Her Majesty, proposing this method of adjusting the points in dispute; but the last steamer brings the news of the failure of this attempt at negotiation, because of a stipulation by Austria which is officially stated as follows:

"She requires beforehand an assurance from all the powers which were to take part in the proposed conference, that they should be ready to renounce the pursuit there of any special or particular interest, to the detriment of the general tranquility; going so further to exhibit this sentiment by stating that, as a condition to be complied with by the Cabinets desirous of peace, it appeared to Austria indispensable that there should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give any of the States invited and attending at that meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power."

As this excluded precisely what France desired to attain by the conference, Louis Napoleon pronounces the condition "impracticable."

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each state, will be held at the city of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several states who sustain the administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the states under the constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by congress in pursuance thereof, supreme, and constant, and universal in their obligation:

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the states in the Union, including the right of representation in congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to seperate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgement exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government, and destructive of liberty.

Each house of congress is made, by the constitution the sole judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal senators and representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the constitution, by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the states to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the national government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defences of the republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine territories of the United States, and in the district of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly national Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

A. W. RANDALL, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Exec't Commit' National Union Club.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor.

DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH,
JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

Cure for Asiatic Cholera.

40 grains of Calomel,
40 grains of powdered Camphor,
1 ounce of Laudanum,
4 ounces of French Brandy.

Mixed in a bottle well corked. Dose, one tablespoonful every hour, during which time rub the abdomen with spirits of Camphor and Spirits Turpentine.

I have never known this to fail in the most obstinate cases when I had the epidemic on board of the United States ship *American*, under my command.

——.

Wilmington, June 19, 1866.

NO REPUDIATION.—It seems that all leading men of the State are agreed that there shall be no repudiation of public or private debts, except the debt contracted for war purposes. The Hon. Thos. Settle, in a speech in the Convention on the 15th instant, said: "Those who insinuated that he was in favor of repudiating any honest or just debt, public or private, simply said or insinuated that which was false. No man in the State would scorn the repudiation of a just debt more than himself, but the war debt was not to be classed and confounded with just and honest debts."—*Greensboro Patriot.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Amendment---Important Message from the President---He puts his foot down Firmly.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The President sent into Congress to-day the following message to the reconstruction amendment:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen, from the report that the Secretary State had, the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times, any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that, of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of the State of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by their Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats.

Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts may, therefore, naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Waiving the question as to the Constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment either to the State Legislatures or the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as the interest of national harmony, order and Union, and due respect for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest whether *any* amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision, until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been, or may hereafter be, chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Accompaning the message of the President is the report of the Secretary of State announcing that he had in conformity with the proceeding which had been adoped by him in 1865, in regard to the then proposed and afterwards adopted amendmen concerning the prohibition of slavery, transmitted certified copies of the joint resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular letter.

WASHINGTON, June. 8.—The joint resolution as amended in the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence in amendments, is as follows:

ARTICLE—*Section* 1.—All persons born, naturalized in the U. States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the U. S., and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privelige or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without the process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for election of President or Vice President and United States representatives in Congress, executive or judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridging, except for participating in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President, or hold an office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the U. S. or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppression insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred aid of insurrection or rebellion against the the United states; or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Minority Report of the Committee on Reconstruction.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, submitted the views of the minority of the Reconstruction Committee. It is a lengthy document, and is signed by Senator Reverdy Johnson and Representatives Grider, of Kentucky, and Rogers, of New Jersey. The minority proceed first to consider what was the effect of the late insurrection upon the relations of the States where it prevailed, to the General Government, and of the people collectively and individually, of such States. They contend that the insurrection never legally dissolved the connection between those States and the Government. In its nature the Government is formed of States possessing equal rights and privileges and powers. States unequal are not known to the Constitution. In its original formation perfect equality was secured. The equality of rights was the condition of the original thirteen States before the Government was formed. In every State admitted since the Constitution was adopted, each State is declared "to be one of the United States, on an equal footing with all the original States, in all respects whatsoever."

The minority argue at length the status of the States, and maintained that when a State is once in the Union she must abide by it for ever. She can never withdraw or be expelled from it. The majority concede this by submitting a Constitutional amendment to these Southern States the same as to other States. A different doctrine would lead to a dissolution of the Union. The Constitution does not give the power to subjugate the State, but to suppress the insurrection within the State, and thereby preserve the State. The power is Conservative. It is to protect the State and not destroy it. In referring to the local governments of the South, and the charge that the President illegally created them, the minority say that, conceding for the argument's sake that this was so, does it not follow that Congress is equally unauthorized to interfere? Congress may admit new States, but a State once admitted ceases to be in its control and can never again be brought within it. Whatever changes her people may make in their Constitution, Congress has nothing to do with it.

In alluding to representation, the minority say that the representatives of the States not in insurrection, if the others were represented, would exceed in the House (under the present apportionment) by a majority of seventy two votes, and have a decided preponderance in the Senate. What danger to the Government, then, can possibly arise from Southern representation? Are the senators and representatives fearful of themselves? Are they apprehensive that they might be led to destruction? The idea that the country is to be kept in turmoil, States to be reduced to bondage, and their rights under the Constitution denied, and the rights of their citizens disregarded, with a view to the continuance in power of a mere political party, cannot for a moment be entertained without imputing gross dishonesty of purpose and gross dereliction of duty to those who entertain it.

The minority claim that there is nothing in the evidence taken to show that this denial of representation should be made. They have complied with every requirement of the President, and repudiated the Rebel debt. The proposed Constitutional amendment is looked upon by the minority as impolitic. The amendments suggested have no connection with each other, and each ought to have been submitted as a separate article. In discussing the legal status of the local State governments of the South, the minority add, in conclusion, that the majority report states that "they do not for a moment impute to President Johnson any design to extend Executive power, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives;" and we cannot forbear to say, in concluding, on that point, that he sins against light, and closes his eyes to the course of the President during the rebellion, who ventures to impeach his patriotism. His life was constantly in peril, and he clung to the Union and discharged all the obligations it imposed upon him, even the closer because of the peril, and now that he has escaped unharmed, and by the confidence of the people has had devolved upon him the executive functions of government, to charge him with disloyalty is either a folly or a slander—folly in the fool who believes it; slander in the man of sense, if any such there be, who utters it.

CAPTIONS

Of Ordinances and Resoloeions passed by the late Convention.

1. An ordinance to change the time of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county.

2. An ordinance to alter the time of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county.

3. An ordinance to provide for executing decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.

4. An ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina.

5 An ordinance to amend the charters of the Union Mining Company, in the county of Rowan, and the Rudisill Gold Mining Company in the county of Mecklenburg passed at the late session of the General Assembly.

6. An ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company.

7. An ordinance repealing the provisons of Section nine, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood,' and for other purposes.

8. An ordinance to grant to the citizens of the county of Polk the power of voting with the district or county to which they are attached, in the election of members to the General Assembly.

9 An ordinance concerning the crime of assault with the intent to commit rape.

10. An ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue".

11. An ordinance to incorporate "the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort.

12 An ordinance in relation to taxation by the County Court.

13 An ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year 1831.

14 An ordinance concerning widows who have qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of their deceased husbands.

15. An ordinance to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one andahalf miles of the Company Shops.

16. An ordinance to change the time of elections in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

17. An ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for services under "an ordinance to protect the owners of property and for other purposes.

18. An ordinance to repeal the 20th section of the 53d chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Governor and Council."

19. An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company.

20. An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

21. An ordinance extending the time for the settlement of the public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of this State.

22. An ordinance to divorce Jane F. Havens and Thomas J. Havens.

23. An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein.

24. An ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly, passed at its session of 1812-13, entitled "an act to authorize the formation of a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Salem, N. C."

25. An ordinance to authorize sundry sheriffs to collect arrearages of taxes.

26. An ordinance concerning the Banks of the State.

27. An ordinance in relation to the deposit and publication of the ordinances and resolutions of the Convention.

28. An ordinance for the relief of Thomas Fleury.

29. An ordinance in reference to the payment of a portion of the public taxes into the treasury of the State.

30 An ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

31 An ordinance to empower the Justices of the several counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other purposes.

32. An ordinance with regard to the incorporation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in regard to printing.

2 Resolution for the distribution of laws of the General Assembly.

3. Resolution to have an abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Convention.

4. Resolution to print additional copies of an abstract of the census of 1860.

5. Resolution in relation to privies and water closets.

6. Resolution directing the Secretary of State to have the necessary binding for the Convention done at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution.

7. A Resolution to print an ordinance.

8. A Resolution allowing compensation to the principal Secretary of the Convention.

9. A Resolution to employ a temporary doorkeeper.

10. Resolution to continue Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act of the last General Assembly, to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeak Canal Company.

11. Resolution on lighting the Capitol with gas.

12 Resolution to pay the Commissioners appointed to report to the General Assembly on the subject of Freedmen.

13. Resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay.

14. A Resolution in favor of R. S. Tucker.

15. A Resolution in reference to the payment of interest on the public debt of the State.

16 Resolution to supply delegates of the Convention with copies of the ordinances and journals.

17. Resolution concerning Confederate securities and State securities, issued during the war, and in the treasury.

The Salisbury *Old North State* of the 3d inst, says: We regret to learn that a Mr. Mowery of this city committed suicide this morning by taking arsenic. Cause said to be domestic troubles.

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. P. Lineback, Mr. WM. COOPER to Miss JENNIE BLUM,—all of this place.

In this place, on the 28th ult, by Rt. Rev G. F. Bahnson, Mr. ROBERT A JENKINS of Thomasville, to Miss MARGARET E CLEWELL, of this place.

DIED:

At his residence in this county, on the 24th of June, at 9 o'lock, p. m. JOHN GEORGE SPACH, aged 79 years 9 months and 21 days.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Since God was thy ransom thy Guardian and Guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting since the Saviour has died.

In this county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. MELVINA HAMPTON, late SHORE, aged 36 years and 8 months. She left a bereaved husband and many friends to mourn her departure; but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for their loss is her eternal gain.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention." I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which elections all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "RATIFICATION,"—those of a contrary opinion, voting with a written or printed ticket, "REJECTION." Sheriff's will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

L. S. In witness whereof His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this first day of July, A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

July 13, 1866. 46-3t.

Election Notice.

In obedience to the above proclamation, there will be an election held at the various precincts in Forsyth County, on the 2nd, 3d and 4th days of August next, for the purpose of giving the people of Forsyth County an opportunity of voting for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of North Carolina, amended by the late State Convention.

The following persons have been appointed, by the Court, Inspectors of said election: At Sides', Wm Doub, Esq., Thomas Long, and Thomas Hunter.

Bethania, Adam Shaw, Esq., Joseph Transou and L. L. Grubbs.

Lewisville, Wm. R. Griffith, Esq., Lewis Langston and George Flint.

Stafford's, Wm. Shore, Esq., Henry Shoaf and Benjamin Thompson.

Wanghtown, P. E. Light, Esq., Joseph Neathery, and William Phillips.

Kernersville, John Hester, Esq., Vestal Parry and Henry Smith.

Below's Creek, Geo. V. Fulp, Esq., John Vance and Moses L. Whicker.

Matthews', Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris and Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden, N. F. Sullivan, Esq., Wm. McMillan and Tandy Marshall.

Winston, Wm. Smith, Esq., Solomon Mickey and John N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

July 13, 1866. 46-td

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq, and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

Small Plantations

FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—3

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1866.

Miss Tommie Crump,	John A. Nifong,
Mrs. Lucretia Dawthan,	Elizabeth Noles,
Miss Eliz'beth A. Dunman	Mrs. Cecile Preston,
Alexander E. Daniel,	W. W. Phillips,
Capt. W. C. Farrar,	Michael Richmond,
Henry Hart,	Mrs. Susan Rothrock,
William Holder,	T. W. Reynolds,
E. V. Hester,	Mrs. Eliza E. Sells,
Mrs. P. J. Hine,	Edwin Sink,
Miss Mary Jones,	Mary Smith,
Sarah L. Lancaster,	William Sailor,
Joseph Lewis,	William Smith,
Miss Mary J. Martin,	Wm. L. Taylor,
Thomas Murphy,	Charles Tise,
Tandy Marshal,	C. C. Weesner,
Louisa Null,	Jesse Young.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st., 1866.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

J. H Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd. against
John Lemmons, Lucy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah.
Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lucy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them, and a decree granted for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.

June 29, 1866. fee $8 45-6w.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd
versus
Wilson Riggs, and others.
Petition to sell Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree for sale granted.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.

June 29, 1866. fee $8 45-6t.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C. TREASURY DEPT.
RALEIGH, June 27, 1866

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16 h. 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are

Stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Rail Road Co.	$3,000 000
Raleigh & Gaston, R. R. Co	$ 602,500
Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.	$1,066,000
Western N. C. R. R. Co.	$1,4 8 000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co.	$ 350,000

2nd. Bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coal fld) R. R. Co.	$ 600,000
Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.	$161,164 938

The interest acquired by the purchase of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co., and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c. will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting all bids is reserved.

SAML. F. BATTLE,
July 13 Public Treasurer

Mail Contracts, Etc.

The following from Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for this State, will give the requisite information to our people, in regard to mail contracts, Postmasters, &c.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Jobe is about to visit the mountain district, in order to facilitate the opening of Post Offices and post routes in that section We are pleased to be able to say that the Doctor is exerting himself to afford us mail facilities :

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C, June 18 h, 1866

By request of members of the Convention, I publish a short synopsis of the regulations of the Post Office Department, so that each member may procure a copy for reference.

1. No bid for conveying the mails will hereafter be considered, unless the "test oath" of the bidder is on file at the Department. A contractor must be twenty-one years old to enable him to give a legal bond The proposals must be signed by the bidder or bidders. The guaranty by not less than two guarantors, and the certificate by a Postmaster or a judge of record.

Place a 5c revenue stamp on it, and send by mail, direct to Contract Office, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

2. Persons whose names are sent on for appointment as Postmaster, &c , must be twenty-one, must take the "test oath," which must be sent with the bond after the appointment is made.

3. A lady who has a living husband cannot give a legal bond, therefore cannot be postmistress. Unmarried ladies and widows can. Applications for appointments must be sent to First Asst. Postmaster General.

Old Post Offices may be moved short distances to accommodate the neighborhood, without changing the name of the office.

Any one over 16 years may carry the mail, by taking the "test oath."

I hereby tender my thanks to the members of the Convention for their cheerful co-operation with me, and for the aid they have given me in establishing mail facilities in various parts of the State.

Hoping, hereafter, gentlemen, to receive more such acts of kindness at your hands, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

A. JOBE, Special Agt.
Raleigh Sentinel

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land with improvements, containing



283 ACRES,



situated in Davidson County, on the waters of Brushy Fork, three quarters of a mile from BETHANY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY, 12 or 14 acres of which is good *Meadow*, and 60 or 70 acres *Woodland*.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain.

The improvements consist of a good two-story brick Dwelling, with a commodious wing, good, large double Barn, Blacksmith Shop, good well of water with pump, and all necessary outhouses.

There is also a thrifty young Orchard of good varieties of fruit on the premises.

This valuable property being near a good school, is a desirable location for persons wishing to educate children.

JOHN D. BODENHAMER.
Davidson County, N. C., June 8, 1866. [43-tf.

Executor's Notice.

I WOULD once more earnestly call upon those owing the estate of LEWIS BEIO, dec'd, to make payment as soon as they possibly can. I believe that if the debtors were aware that his family is entirely dependent upon the proceeds, they would exert themselves more to make payment. Any one having claims against said estate, not yet presented, will please do so without more delay. E. A. VOGLER, Executor.

Salem, N. C , June 15, 1866. 44-4t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this county, qualified as Administrator of the estate of CHARLES COOPER, dec'd, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment accordingly.

E. A. VOGLER. Adm'r,
with the will annexed.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-4t

THRESHING MACHINES
AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1866 2-1m.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND HAND BUGGY—FOR CASH.
JOHN D. SEWELL.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Buplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sacs Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking, and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Cord Cambrics assorted, White & Cord Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Timmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c , &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's size up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Van. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article o *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Chalk-lines, Wood Screws, Cream Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Serpid Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BE BARTERING FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866, 35 tf.

VALUABLE
MILL AND LANDS
FOR SALE.



INTENDING TO



move West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal to 30 horse power. There is one Corn and one Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO.

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Ladies' Dress Goods
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NOTIONS
OF ALL KINDS.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-3m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ A RECORD. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In suits of Cash,
Gaily step about"



"13 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator's
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American. N. Y*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil.
Ess. Peppermt,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c

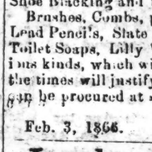
Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C,. March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY



REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 15th, 1866. 39:tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be found to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktie, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine for Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, finest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wright's and Moffat's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale, [illegible]

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

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N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 15th, 1866. 39:tf

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